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THE NEGRO FARMER

Published Bi-Weekly in the Interest of the Home, Farm and Garden; Especially Devoted to the Interest of Negro Land Owners and Tenant Farmers and Those Who Employ Negro Labor. The Only Negro Farm Newspaper in the World, to be Circulated Among 2,000,000 Black Farmers.

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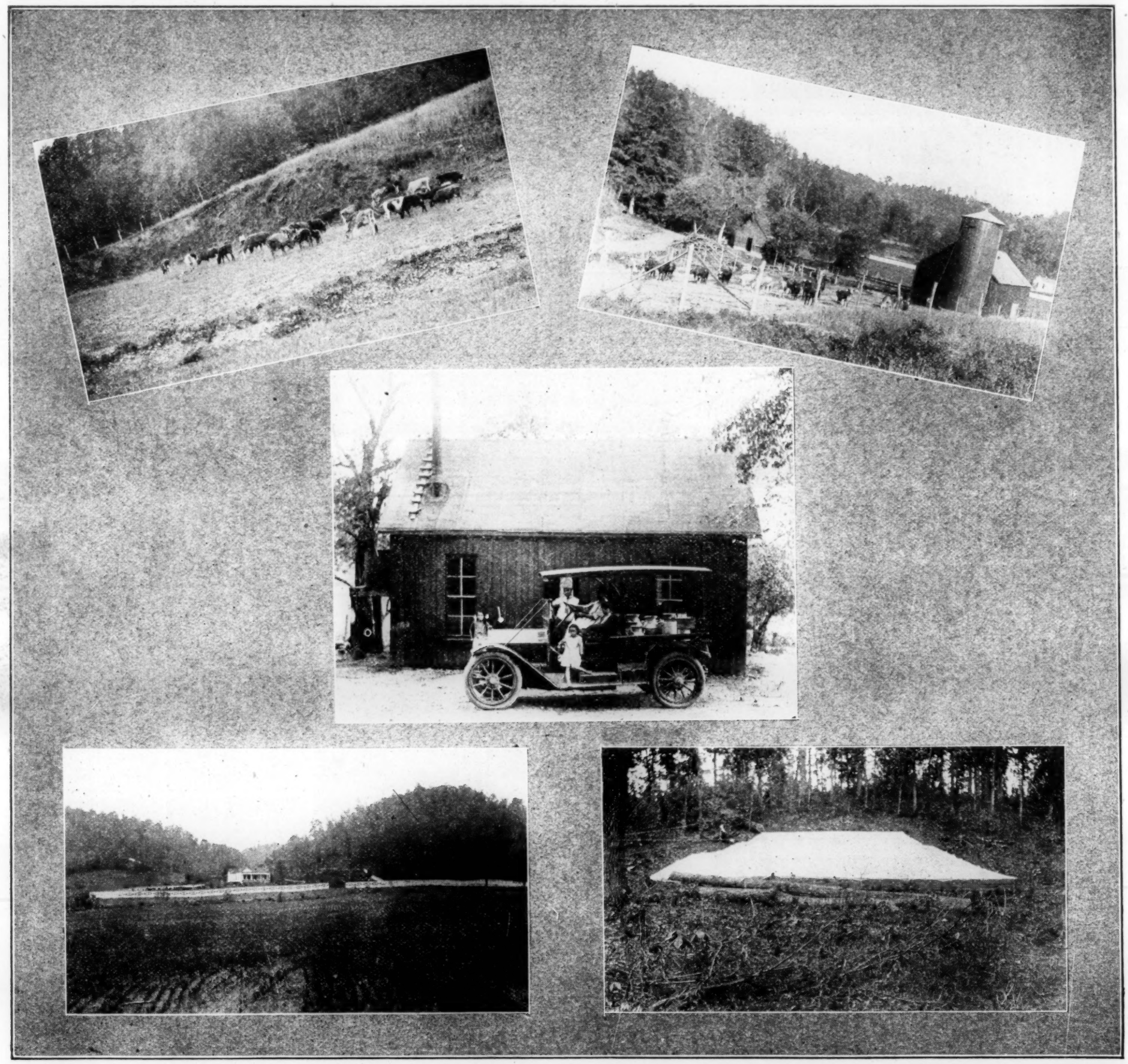


Scenes from the Farm of a Colored "Winner From the Soil," Indeed

BENJAMIN CARR, of Hartsville and Nashville, Tennessee

The Man Who "Crossed the Tobacco Bridge" (*See Page 2*)

SCENES: Top, left to right: A Part of the Dairy Herd; Dairy House, Dairy Barn, Silo and Residence. Center: Auto Truck loaded with Milk, Cream and Butter for Nashville, and containing the wife who is "One of the best women on the whole earth." Bottom, left to right: The Farm Home—Tobacco Plant Bed on Hill in the Background; Tobacco Plant Bed.

WINNERS FROM THE SOIL

COLORED HEROES OF THE FARM

BENJAMIN CARR—HE "CROSSED THE TOBACCO BRIDGE

In crossing streams, one may not always select the kind of bridge which he shall use—often he must use the one on which he can cross best.

It is often so in farming: One crop does not always enable the farmer to meet his obligations and get a little ahead, at the same time; so he has to grow the crop which does. The subject of this story, Mr. Benjamin Carr, of Hartsville and Nashville, Tennessee, raised a number of different kinds of farm crops and finally began growing tobacco, "which," to use his own words, "has been the bridge that carried me over."

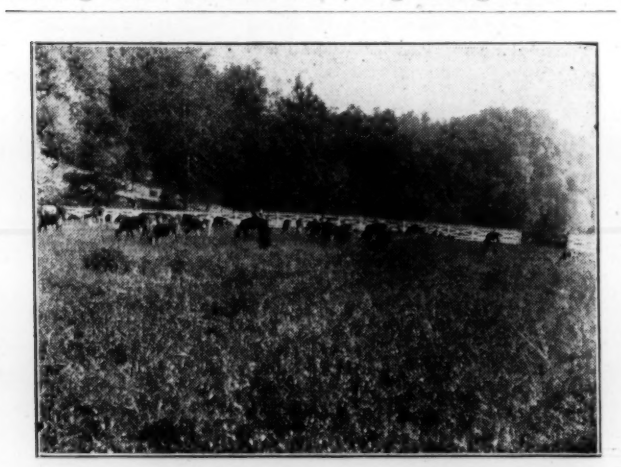
Loved Freedom, Hence, Became A Farmer

Mr. Carr, even from his boyhood, wanted to be a farmer; and he feels that he got his love for the farm from his parents, both of whom loved the soil. But the man has gone on record as saying that "The reason I have always wanted to be a farmer is because I believed then and believe now that the farmer is the only free man we have in our race." In more ways than one, Mr. Carr is correct, because a farmer may be himself and more nearly follow his own views about the doing of his work than any other person we know.

A Sidelight of the Man's Character

The character of the man is particularly indicated by the fact that he has specialized in the growing of tobacco, for a time, making it his principal crop. Any one who knows anything about the growing of tobacco knows that it is a crop which requires an unusual amount of hard work. It is not easy to grow the plant. The ground must not only be plowed, but must be plowed well; the hoeing must be well done, beginning with the

"One of the best women on the whole earth" in the Carr Model Dairy



Grazing Cattle on the Carr Farm

time the plants are set out; worms must be destroyed; the tobacco cut, housed, packed and shipped to market—all of which requires close and constant attention. However, tobacco is one of the best paying crops in the sections where it will grow.

What Carr Does and Owns

Besides tobacco, Mr. Carr grows corn, oats, poultry, vegetables, sheep, and—as he puts it—"almost everything that can be grown on a farm." He is very much in love with sheep growing. In 1903, he bought 50 ewes, paying $2.75 each for them. By 1907, he had sold from his flock 50 head of sheep at $4.00 per head, and another lot of 50 at $6.00 per head.

His yields from tobacco crops average from $50 to $60 per acre—growing Burley Tobacco which is one of the especially fine grades produced in Kentucky and Tennessee.

At first, or in early years of his farming efforts, Mr. Carr owned in farm lands nearly 400 acres; and he built him both a country home and one in the city.

The New Farm and Possessions

But the man keeps moving forward. Very recently Mr. Carr purchased almost a thousand more acres of land near Nashville, Tennessee, in order that he may take advantage of the opportunities offered by that city to dairymen and stock-farmers. The new farm contains several hundred acres of the very finest tobacco land; and it is Mr. Carr's purpose to plant that much tobacco for a few years and then sow it in grass and raise stock.

He already has some fine grazing land for cattle; a fine dairy herd; cattle for market; a farm blacksmith shop; a fine dairy barn; dairy house; and a splendid silo, that is, a place for packing away green fodder for winter use. (Wherever you see a silo on a farm, you may know that the owner is a progressive farmer.)

An "Up-to-Date" Dairyman

Tobacco, the "bridge" on which this man crossed to the beginning of prosperity, is not now Mr. Carr's chief interest. Dairying and cattle grazing are engaging much of his attention.

Every morning, this wide-awake farmer gets into—no, not a milk wagon, but—an "up-to-date" auto truck and carries a load of milk, cream, butter, etc., to the creameries and groceries of Nashville and sells them at wholesale prices; and these merchants retail them to the customers.

Has a Wife Who Is a Wife

When the story of Mr. Carr's success was told to a certain audience, some one asked

The Carr Feed Barn and Blacksmith Shop

him: "Are you married?" His answer came with emphasis: "Yes, sir! I am married, and I have got one of the best women on the whole earth for my wife. She has been of untold help to me in every step of my married life, and it is largely through her that we have managed to buy our home in the country and in the city." And the hearers realized that Mrs. Carr was the kind of wife described

by Solomon (You'd better turn to Proverbs 31: 10-31), whose "children arise up, and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

What Carr Is

Mr. Carr not only does things and owns property, but he is somebody; and that, after all, counts most. His ideas are partly indicated by his expressed hope that many young able bodied colored men of the country-side might, instead of loafing around the stores, whittling sticks, smoking pipes, and drinking whisky, go on the land and become somebody. But the man and what he stands for are best shown by the following very simple but eloquent words, though he did not know that he was eloquent: "We are trying to live decent lives, to be religious, to give our children a good schooling * * * , and trying to do the very best we can."

MRS. BENJAMIN CARR
"One of best women on the whole earth"

BENJAMIN CARR
The man who "crossed the Tobacco Bridge"

A Farmer of Whom Colored People are Proud

The Negro Farmer is publishing in this issue some views of Mr. Carr's farm and possessions. The race everywhere will be proud to read this story and see these evidences of the success of one of their race on the farm; and there will be none who will deny him a distinguished place in the list of "Winners From the Soil."

—o—

You still have time to plant some more sweet corn.

—o—

If you want the best and cheapest way to get nitrogen for your corn, buy sulphate of ammonia.

GOOD NEWS FOR COLORED FARMERS

More and Better School Houses

Mr. Julius Rosenwald Enters Field of Education in the South on a Large Scale

Chicago, Ill., June 15.—Last week Dr. Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, visited Chicago for the purpose of reporting to Mr. Julius Rosenwald, the Chicago philanthropist, regarding the use that has been made of certain moneys appropriated by Mr. Rosenwald a short while ago for the purpose of building schoolhouses in some of the rural districts of the South.

In each case the people of the community were asked to do as much as they could toward the building of the schoolhouse by making cash contributions, or contributions in materials, or labor. The report made by Dr. Washington was so satisfactory that Mr. Rosenwald has decided to go ahead with the experiment on a large scale, and has agreed to duplicate dollar for dollar whatever sum is raised in any rural district in the South for schoolhouse buildings.

The experiment which Dr. Washington has been carrying out has been kept very quiet for the reason that Mr. Rosenwald was anxious to test out the experiment before making any public announcement regarding it.

One of the crying needs in the South is good schoolhouses in the country districts where a majority of our people live. Until this need is met the masses of our people will in a large measure remain in ignorance.

The securing of these schoolhouses through the generosity of Mr. Rosenwald marks a long step forward in the advancement of our race. Any number of communities in the South will, it is expected, within a few months meet the conditions demanded by this gift. Every time a schoolhouse is built in one of these country communities it will bring new hope and confidence to our people. —Colored Alabamian.

—o—

PRODUCING MORE COTTON IN A SHORTER PERIOD

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a new bulletin entitled "A New System of Cotton Culture and Its Cultivation." This is Farmers Bulletin No. 601, and it explains how a farmer can produce more cotton in a shorter period of time. Write to the Department at Washington, D. C., and ask for the bulletin.

POULTRY

You can make more money on the farm by raising chickens, than by any other means, if you have thorough-bred stock. Thorough-bred White Leghorns lay as well in winter, when eggs are 50 cents per dozen, as others do when eggs are plentiful.

Eggs from prize winning White Leghorns $1.50 for 15. Send express or post office money order. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Carolina Leghorn Yards
Reidsville, N. C.

FARMERS OF OTHER RACES

Some of their Strong Points and Weaknesses

(The Negro has been told of his own weak points so often that he has a pretty fair idea of what people think of him as a farmer and man. It may not "hurt" things if he hear something, also, about the "other folks," who farm. Their strong points may help him grow stronger and their weaknesses may prevent him from thinking too meanly of himself.)

The Italian Farmer

The following statements and quotations about the Italian farmer are taken from the exhaustive reports of the United States Immigration Commission in 1911, and they express the conclusions of that body:

Qualities of the Italian on the Farm

"Industry, patience, low cost of living, and the co-operation of the whole family, together with a faculty for living within any income, no matter how small, are the chief causes of the success of these [farmers]."

Where He Excels

"In careful tillage, clean cultivation, and attention to details the Italian almost invariably excels the Negro and the old-time Southern [white] farmer. He is not wasteful and he makes his farm supply his table as far as possible. By living cheaply he soon accumulates some money, and, except in the cotton districts, probably invests in land."

How He Lives

"While fully as much food is consumed by the [Italians] as by native American farmers, more of it is produced on the farm. They consume less meat and more vegetables. The Italian farmers have to buy little but coffee and sugar. * * * * * *

"The Italian women and children do much of the lighter work about the farm, such as hoeing in the garden and vineyard, weeding, etc. * * * * * *

Read this, Negro Farmers

The following is one strong reason why the Italian is not liked in some places:

"The hostility of the country merchant, or supply man is frankly based on what he calls the 'stinginess' of the Italian. The Italian is not a lavish spender. His wants are few, his supply bill is short; his farm and garden furnish most of his food. In contrast to the Negro he is not a good customer."

The next paragraph uses hard words for the Negro, but he should be told what is said of him—

"Generally speaking, the Italian spends but a small per cent of his earnings, whereas a Negro spends every available cent he can earn, borrow or steal. Hence, from the standpoint of the merchant and the plantation owner who runs a store, the Negro is valuable and the Italian almost valueless, measured by the amount each spends."

The same report, however, states that "The only fault found with [the Italians] is their habit of petty larceny.

Will Not Drive Negroes From Cotton Fields

Despite the fact that the Italian is a better farmer than the Negro—we've got to admit this, however much it goes "against the grain," the Italian will not drive the Negro from the cotton fields as a common laborer, simply because the former will not work as a common field hand for anybody for any length of time. He must own the soil and hire others to do the work. On this point the Immigration Commission was emphatic. The Italian must own his land or he leaves the farm, and even after he owns his farm, unlike the Negro he tends to quit tilling the soil. Also, it was said that "The Italian has not the self-reliance, initiative, resourcefulness, nor self-sufficing individualism that necessisarily marks the pioneer farmer."

Some of His Weak Points

"As a race he likes beer and wine."

"Petty stealing and an occasional cutting affray take place."

"He is said to be untidy about his home."

He is quick-tempered.

He does not succeed well on a farm unless there are lots of other Italians near him.

He is very slow to try to grow any new crop.

DYNAMITE ON THE FARM

In many cases dynamite can be used with economy to perform work requiring a large force, suddenly applied. For instance, in splitting hard-wood logs for fence posts, the writer has found that the cost of dynamiting is less than half the value of the labor required to split a log with sledge and wedge.

A very important work which can not be done easily without dynamite is the breaking up of an impervious subsoil. When irrigated land has poor drainage caused by a hard shale of lime stratum a few feet below the surface small charges of dynamite exploded about a rod apart will give a large return upon the sum invested.

Dynamite is made in different strengths containing 10 per cent, 40 per cent, 60 per cent, etc., nitroglycerine. The stronger grades act more quickly and the force is sooner spent. The best grade to use depends upon the work to be done. For instance, when blowing a large stump out of mellow soil, 60 per cent is much better than 80 per cent, because the latter will spend its energy before the inertia of the stump has been overcome. In general, the weaker grades are best for lifting and the stronger grades are most efficient in splitting and breaking.

Henry A. Doerner.
Colorado Agricultural College.

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers of
M. L. SHOES
Wear Longest—Fit Best—Cost Less
Ask Your Shoe Man for M. L. Shoes

In writing business firms, always say, "I saw your ad in THE NEGRO FARMER." This helps you and doesn't hurt us.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Any Subscriber may ask questions

A Virginia farmer asks:

"What can be done to control the tobacco wire worm?"

The eggs of this worm (his name is the "tobacco Crambus") are laid in weedy fields during July and August, especially in fields which contain buckhorn plantain, oxeye daisy, stickweed, and whitetop weeds.

The United States Department of Agriculture advises that fall or winter plowing will help control the pest. It further states that crop rotations and such cultural methods as will destroy and prevent the growth of the weeds on which the worm feeds the summer before the tobacco is planted are the best methods. "Summer plowing, thorough preparation of weedy land, and the growing of crops of cowpeas or crimson clover, preferably cowpeas, the year before crops subject to injury are planted, have been found to be the most satisfactory and practical means of control."

A Kansas correspondent asks:

"What is the best soil for the growing of sorghum?"

Sorghums will grow on almost any soil, but they thrive best on fairly heavy, well drained soils containing clay and sand and a large amount of rotted vegetable or animal matter.

From far-off Massachusetts comes this inquiry:

"Melons in this State are attacked by a disease called 'downy mildew.' What is good for it?"

Your experiment station at Amherst advises that the plants be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture every ten days or two weeks. commencing about August 10th.

A Mississippi correspondent asks:

"On what date does the Mississippi State Fair begin?"

The Mississippi State Fair is held at Jackson and generally occurs between October 20th and November 5th.

ENCOURAGEMENT FROM EDITOR OF ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD PUBLICATION

The Negro Farmer is in receipt of the following letter from Mr. V. H. Schoffelmayer, Editor of the "Southwest Trail," published by the Rock Island Railroad:

"I have taken considerable interest in your publication from the start, and want to assure you that you are doing a great work for your people. Your paper fills a need that has long been felt throughout the South."

Collard seeds may be sown now to advantage.

WHAT TO DO IN JULY

In the Misissippi Delta, those who plan to grow alfalfa should select now the best and most thoroughly drained piece of land to be had. Break the soil deeply right now; and keep it well disked and harrowed until ready to plant the alfalfa in September.

Cultivate corn very shallow now, because the main feeding roots of corn are near the top of the ground and will be injured if your cultivation is not shallow. Besides this, shallow cultivation saves water for the plant.

In the Southern States plant onions now. In central latitudes like those of New York, Chicago, Kansas City, plant string beans, beets, corn, cucumbers, kale, and peas.

Sow some cowpeas between the rows of your corn just before the last cultivation. If you want hay, plant the Whippoorwill or the Groit; but for pasturing stock or for green manure, any of the trailing sorts like the Black, Red Ripper, and Unknown will do, especially the Black.

Keep the weeds down, this month, in the garden.

Plant Country Gentleman, Mammoth Sugar and Evergreen corn.

Don't forget to put in some cabbage now, so that you may be able to set them out in September.

Sow some rutabaga turnips this month, also some beets, carrots, and Irish potatoes.

COOKING "CORN BREAD" A DIFFERENT WAY

In many a colored farm home, corn bread is prepared with so little care that the members of the family grow to "hate it," as the children often say. And even where care is taken in preparing it, the folks get tired of eating it cooked the same way all the time.

The experts in the best kinds of foods for the body, in the United States Department of Agriculture, suggest that the following two recipes be followed for a change:

Corn-meal Pancakes

2 cup flour; ½ cup corn meal; 1½ tablespoons baking powder; 1½ teaspoons salt; one-third cup sugar; 1½ cups boiling water; 1½ cups milk; 1 egg.

Add meal to boiling water and boil five minutes; turn into bowl, add milk and remaining dry ingredients mixed and sifted, then the egg well-beaten, and butter. Cook on a greased griddle.

Corn-meal and Wheat Waffles

1½ cups water; one-half cup white corn-meal; 1½ cups milk; 3 cups flour; 3 tablespoons sugar; 1¼ tablespoons baking powder; 1½ teaspoons salt; yolks two eggs; whites two eggs; 2 tablespoons melted butter.

Cook the meal in boiling water twenty minutes; add milk, dry ingredients mixed and sifted, yolks of eggs well-beaten, butter and white of eggs beaten stiff. Cook on a greased waffle iron.

IN THE SCHOOLS FOR THE FARMERS' CHILDREN

FOR THE RURAL SCHOOL

Some Helpful Bulletins for the Teacher

The following list of bulletins will prove to be very helpful to the rural school teacher:

Education for Country Life—Office Expt. Sta. Circ. 84.

The American System of Agricultural Education—Office Expt. Sta. Circ. 106, Revised.

The Teaching of Agriculture in the Rural Common Schools—Office Expt. Sta. Circ. 60.

The School Garden—Farmers' Bulletin 218.

Forest Nurseries for Schools, Farmers' Bulletin 423.

Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Clubs, Farmers' Bulletin 385.

Organization and Instruction in Boys' Corn-Club Work, Bur. Pl. Ind. Doc. 803.

Arbor Day, Forest Service Circ. 96.

Bird Day in the Schools, Biolog. Survey Circ. 17.

The use of Illustrative Material in Teaching Agriculture in Rural Schools, Yearbook Sep. 382.

Most of these may be obtained free by addressing the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and asking for them.

HOW TO MAKE CORN-SHUCK MATS

Break some shucks apart and straighten them somewhat, ready for braiding.

Cross two shucks about one inch from the large end and hold them between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand with the large ends up. Place a third shuck perpendicularly in front of these with the large end projecting two inches above the point of crossing. Fold the projecting end down behind the other shucks, draw it tightly around them and bring it between them to the front. These three shucks must be bound firmly together and the ends kept apart by the fingers. Place a shuck upon the center shuck so that its stiff end points decidedly to the left and projects one inch past the thumb. This shuck forms part of the center shuck and must be braided as if they were one. When adding the new shuck, slip it quickly under the thumb without allowing the braid to become loose. Now fold the right hand shuck over the center and pass the braid to the right hand while folding the left-hand shucks over to the center. Pass the braid back to the left hand, add the new shuck, and fold the shucks as before.

Braid firmly and use moderately large shucks; prevent twisting by turning the braid straight each time the shuck is added. A mat is two feet in diameter and will require about thirty-five feet of braid.

Sewing the Braid Together

Different materials can be used for sewing the braid—white oak or hickory splits, or string. After much experience in mat-making, in the class room the most satisfactory binder has been found to be a coarse, strong string used with a packer's needle.

Roll the ends of the braid into a small, solid ball and sew through the back several times. The winding must be done so that the projecting ends point toward the braid, and the braid must be sewed securely to the next braid as it is wound, and in such a way that the stitches are hidden between the rows. Point the needle slightly forward each time, so that the string, when pulled, will draw the loose braid closely to the sewed one. Each stitch should advance about one inch from where it leaves the braid. The wide sides of the braid must be placed together throughout the winding which should be done, with the stubble, down upon a flat surface. Bind the end and cut away ragged ends. The only tool required is a packer's needle which costs five cents.—From The Hampton Leaflets.

NEW MEANING FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY

This is "Independence Day"—the day on which, one hundred and thirty-eight years ago, the American Colonies declared themselves independent of Great Britain.

Our colored farmers can give a new meaning to the Fourth of July next year by growing enough food to allow them to get almost or entirely out of debt.

Ask the ministers and deacons to shorten the Sunday church services so that religious worship may not be a burden.

Beautiful Colored Dolls Free!

Sizes 13 1-2 to 23 1-2 inches

These Negro Dolls have light brown color, long black hair, jointed limbs, and sleeping eyes. We have many other fine valuable premiums free. You can secure any of these articles for a few minutes time and effort. We want you to sell our Beautiful Artistic Negro Post Card in color, and halftone engraved; and other fine post cards of real art. Send us ten cents to show good faith and help pay postage, and we will send you one package of cards to sell. We trust you.

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THE NEGRO FARMER

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All subscriptions are absolutely payable in advance; and the paper will be discontinued when the time expires unless renewed.

Advertising Rates

may be had on application. No liquor advertisements accepted.

All correspondence should be directed to The Negro Farmer, and not to any particular person connected with it. Please be sure to write on one side of the paper; and write plainly, so that your writing can be understood by almost anybody of ordinary intelligence.

In case of removal, be sure to notify us. If you fail to receive the paper regularly after subscribing for it, or if any error is noticed, subscribers will greatly help the paper by notifying us.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1914

MEMBER
NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS
ASSOCIATION

The Editor's Page

ENLARGEMENT OF THE NEGRO FARMER

Much sooner than we dared anticipate, we are compelled to enlarge The Negro Farmer. With this issue we are adding four pages. We are forced to make this addition because of the unexpected, large demand on our columns for advertising, and because our paper is proving so interesting and successful we cannot longer escape our responsibility to give our readers more in the way of reading matter.

In fact, the enlargement has been brought about by the demands on the part of advertisers and on the part of readers. When this paper started we predicted it was going to be a success, but had no idea it was going to have the success it has reached.

If our readers will stand by us and support us, we expect to make The Negro Farmer a much greater success in the future than it is at present.

The Georgia Station advises that dried blood is better than cottonseed meal as a fertilizer for corn.

BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE NEGRO FARMER TAKES A BRIDE

On June 18th, ult., Mr. Cornelius B. Hosmer, Manager of this paper, was married in Green Cove Springs, Florida, to Miss Nellie C. Tillinghast, of that city; and they are now at home at the Tuskegee Institute.

Here's wishing for both of them the greatest possible amount of happiness.—The Editor.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COURTESIES

During the commencement season just closed, the Editor of The Negro Farmer delivered the commencement addresses for the following schools: Snow Hill Institute, Alabama; The Port Royal Agricultural School, Beaufort, South Carolina; and the Colored High School of Thomasville, Georgia.

Press of other business prevented him from accepting invitations to deliver the closing addresses at the public school at Hainesville, Alabama, and the high school at Union Springs, Alabama. It was impossible also for him to address a conference to which he had been invited at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Tallahassee.

The Negro Farmer hereby makes acknowledgement of these various courtesies extended, not only to its Editor, Mr. Fisher, but also to the great farming class whom he represents, in part, and for whom he speaks.

"LAYING-BY" THE CROP

This is what is usually known as "laying-by" time. When should a farmer 'lay-by" his crop?

There is no special date for laying-by, even though in the South the fourth of July is selected for that purpose. A crop should not be "laid-by" until all growth is ended and development ceases. In the case of cotton, the appearance of full-grown bolls is the sign.

But with reference to all crops, the farmer must go into the field and note the condition of his crops, instead of reading the almanac. If his crops are not in proper condition, he is not ready to "lay-by" even if every farmer in his State is doing so.

Remember, when you "lay-by" the crop, that is, stop cultivating it, you let the soil pack and dry; and this drying is what hastens the fruiting of the plants. Because of this, the crop should never be "laid-by" until the fruit attains its full growth; for if it is, the yield will be lessened.

Late cultivation and late "laying-by" are the best.

FARMERS SHOULD ASK QUESTIONS

Under another column will be found a department of "Questions and Answers." This is open to any subscriber of the paper, and it is earnestly desired that our farmers take advantage of this opportunity given to have questions about their farms and crops answered.

MEETING THE WHITE SOUTH HALF WAY

"If I were privileged to secure by asking one boon for the South, it would be that within the next decade not a single lynching should take place in a Southern commonwealth, for every such act registers a return to barbarism and undoes the primordial strivings of the human spirit for justice, social order, and equality of rights."

These are the words of Pres. S. C. Mitchell (white), of the Virginia Medical College.

These words came from a white man at his best, and they require sentiments to match them from a Negro at his best. I may not be at my best in expressing my desire on this subject, but I could not possibly be more sincere in my heart than I am when I say that—

If I could have my heart's desire for the colored people of the South within the next decade, it would be:

(1) That they love God with all of their heart, their soul, and their mind.

(2) That, in addition to all the others, they especially strive to keep the last six of "The Ten Commandments" which read thus—

VI. Thou shalt not kill.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's.

I do not name these commandments because Negroes break them any more often than any one else, but because if these laws are obeyed practically every alleged cause for which lynchings in the South take place would be removed. Of course such lynchings as take place because of race prejudice, a Negro's impudence, or because he falls under suspicion would not always be prevented by an observance of these laws, but it would help; and, in addition it would make it easier for white men who love righteousness and justice to take a bold stand against lynch-law.

Here and now, I pledge my humble pen to denounce crime on the part of the Negroes; and I shall permit no white man of the South to go ahead of me in saying—he to his race and I to mine—"This is wrong."

And it should be said in passing, that there are numbers of Negro editors who write "with a man's pen;" thousands of colored teachers who teach as "having authority;" multiplied thousands of good men who have really been anointed "to preach the gospel;" and a race of orators with tongues of fire—all making up a mighty army standing ready to meet the white South half way, yes, more than half way, in the fight against crime, including lynching. They have often denounced crime on the part of Negroes, but silence "on the other side" has made them feel that colored people were expected to "bear the cross alone."—Isaac Fisher.

THE "BIG WORDS" AND EVENTS EXPLAINED

FARMERS' DICTIONARY

WHAT THE SMITH-LEVER ACT MEANS

The Smith-Lever Co-operative Agricultural Extension Act, as it is called, is a law made by the United States Congress to carry or extend instruction in agriculture and subjects connected with homekeeping to people who do not attend agricultural schools.

Congress set aside $23,120,000 to be used during the next nine years for this purpose; but to get to use this money, all the States must appropriate sums of money which, when added, will equal $18,800,000, making a grand total of $41,920,000 to be paid for this work during the next nine years by the United States Government and all the States. This is why the work is called "Co-operative" —the United States and the States work together in raising and spending the money.

At the end of the nine years, the United States will appropriate $4,580,000 every year, and all the States together will be expected to appropriate $4,100,000.

Beginning with 1914-1915, each State gets $10,000 to start with. After that year each State will receive an amount in proportion to the number of country people it has. For instance, Georgia contains about 4 per cent of all the country people in the United States; therefore, in 1915-1916 it will receive $35,174 if it comply with the law which requires that each State shall appropriate every year one dollar for each dollar given by the United States, above $10,000. Take Georgia's $35,174, just mentioned: there are $25,174 in that sum above $10,000; therefore Georgia must appropriate $25,174 to get the whole $35,174 given by the United States.

The Federal Government increases its total appropriation by $500,000 each year after 1915-1916, until the year 1922-1923, after which the additional annual appropriation will be $4,100,000.

The work of teaching agriculture and home economy, as well as the spending of the money, will be in charge of the United States Secretary of Agriculture and the State Agricultural colleges.

FEEDING TERMS

Ration.—This is the food allowed for one day, whether given at one time or in portions at different times.

Maintenance Ration.—One that furnishes just enough of the various substances that the body needs so that an animal that is not working will neither gain nor lose weight.

Balanced Ration.—This is one that furnishes all the necessary food substances needed by the body (that is, protein, carbohydrates and fat), so that an animal may be properly nourished for twenty-four hours without being given too much of either of the three food elements just named.

Protein.—Maker of lean meat; such food as contains nitrogen and which builds up the inner organs and the muscles and nerves, of the body, especially in a young animal.

Carbohyrates.—Such as sugars, starches, and that part of the fiber of plants which can be digested. These foods give heat and energy to the body and make fat.

Fiber.—This is the woody part of plants, only a small part of which can be digested.

Fats or Oils.—Like cottonseed oil, corn oil, etc.

TOBACCO CULTURE
PREPARATION AND CULTIVATION OF THE LAND

The more successful tobacco growers plow the land in the fall or winter. Some prefer to plow before Christmas so that the clover seed will be prevented from sprouting and will help to make a stand of clover when the land is sown to wheat again. The plowing is deep and is limited by the strength of the team—three mules—and not by the wish of the farmer. Some plow eight or nine inches deep. This depth has been reached gradually as the vegetable matter of the farms has been built up with clover and manure. After disking and smooth-harrowing the land some farmers re-plow in the spring, letting the plow run a little deeper than it did in the winter.

A good seed bed is made with the disk, a drag harrow, and a roller or plank drag. The land is marked off with a small turning plow or a shovel. The width of rows (the plants are set in squares) varies from 3½ feet to 3 feet and ten inches. Some of the best growers prefer the wider rows.

There is a great variety of opinions about cultivating the crop, but on essential points most successful cultivators are agreed. The cultivation should be intensive and should not be deep toward the close, especially near the plants. For the first two cultivations, once in each direction, a five-point cultivator and a fourteen-tooth harrow are used by many. These cultivations are soon after the plants are set. Many farmers make the next two cultivations rather deep, using the double-shovel or turning plow. After this stage, shallow cultivation is coming more and more into favor. However, some of the most successful farmers use a turning plow for late cultivating, but it is run shallow. The number of cultivations will amount to eight or ten. The hoe is used to some extent to loosen the soil around the plants early and to take out weeds later.

It would seem that the system of cultivation that is giving best results consists of what is equal to a harrowing very soon after the plants are set, a deep cultivation before the plant roots are in the way, and comparatively shallow cultivation thereafter. The crust should be broken as soon as possible after a rain as long as the crop can be cultivated.—Experiment Station Bulletin 93, University of Tennessee.

THE NEGRO FARMER

A Paper that Helps People to Become Better Farmers is an Aid to the Church, the School, and to the Secular and Religious Papers

There is being published at Tuskegee Institute Post Office, EVERY-OTHER-WEEK for the present a national farm paper known as The Negro Farmer. It is being published in the interest of Negro land owners, tenant farmers and of those who employ Negro labor. There is no other strictly farm newspaper in the world devoted to the interest of Negro farmers. It is proposed to circulate this paper among the 2,000,000 black farmers of the United States. The paper is twelve pages, of about the size of "The Country Gentleman."

Dr. Booker T. Washington states:

"The Tuskegee Institute has no financial interest or control over this new publication, but some of the active officers of the institution are interested in its success and believe that it will not only accomplish great good but will be a paying investment. The paper is backed by a strong organization, and funds have been provided to assure its publication. Those in active control of The Negro Farmer have my entire confidence and good will.

"Booker T. Washington."

The subscription price is $1.00 a year, $.50, six months; $.40, three months. SCubscriptions and advertisements are invited. Clubbing rates will be arranged for on a satisfactory basis.
advertisements.

Address all communications to:

THE NEGRO FARMER,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Do not put large quantities of fertilizers on your corn unless you are prepared to irrigate the land when it needs water.

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To buy or rent good farm land.
To be treated kindly by white people.
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To educate the children in Tuskegee Institute.
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If you want to buy or rent, let me hear from you

CLINTON J. CALLOWAY
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

In writing business firms, always say, "I saw your ad in THE NEGRO FARMER." This helps you and doesn't hurt us.

MAKING A HAPPY WASH DAY

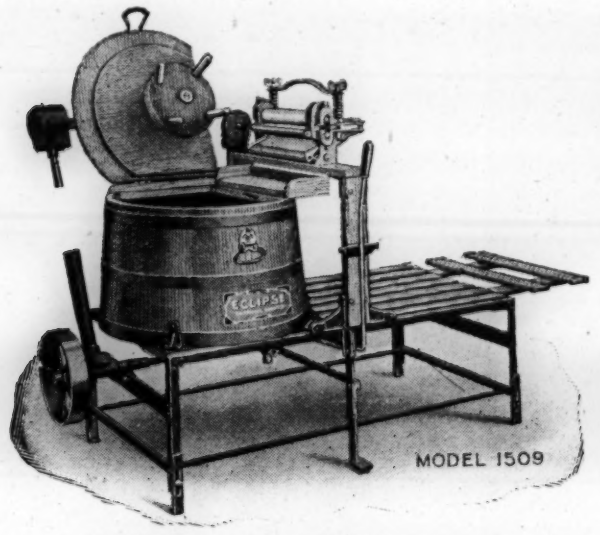
By C. H. Seaver

"Another wash day over!"

Doubtless these are words that have been followed by a sigh of relief ever since clothes had to be washed. Perhaps the only exceptions were when the housewife was so weary from the back-breaking work she went to bed too tired for comments, or when she was fortunate enough to hire the work done for her.

There is no longer need either to wear herself out or entrust the clothes to the none-too-careful hands of the washwoman or hired help, and wash day has become a good deal like other days. It is the day of the power washer. Many things have brought this change about: the more general knowledge of machinery, the cheaper power, and in no less degree the woman's natural envy of the easier methods that labor-saving machines have introduced in her husband's work.

The power washer of today is beyond a doubt a saver of money, time and energy. It does even more than appears on the surface, for it allows the housewife to go unhindered about her other duties while the clothes are being washed; neither the washer nor its source of power needs her attention after the work is well under way. She has both more time and more energy for other and pleasanter work.



When the cover is lifted, this machine stops automatically. It begins work again when the cover is put down.

The power washers that are sold today are not only mechanically perfect but are finely finished, and as well put together as the best of the machines used by the men in their own tasks. The "Eclipse" Power Washer, which was recently put on the market by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., is here illustrated as one of the best examples of a modern machine of this type.

With one of these washers in her home, the housewife could indeed, bring the dreaded wash day to the level of the other days in the week. All that is necessary on her part is to put in the hot water, clothes and soap, and start the engine or other source of power. The pulley is standard both as to size and speed, so that it may either be connected to an "Eclipse" gasoline engine, electric motor of water motor.

The power washer and gasoline engine have been so simplified that a woman need not know "what makes the wheels go" to operate them successfully.

In most cases there is a considerable advantage in applying the gasoline engine to this work, since it is a complete power plant in itself, and need depend on nothing except a supply of gasoline in its tank. Contrary to the idea of many—at least of many women—the gasoline engine starts very easily and runs without any care or attention other than an occasional oiling.

Of course a supply of gasoline is required to keep the engine at its task, but the cost of this is so small that it need hardly be taken into account. Imagine a washer that will run steadily for two hours at a total fuel cost of four cents. This is not in any way an unusual performance for the "Eclipse" washer driven by a little "Eclipse" engine. In actual service, carrying its full load, the little engines manufactured by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., consume only two or three cents worth of gasoline per hour.

The clothes are cleaned in a large covered tub. Injury from the working parts is impossible, since the washer stops when this cover is lifted, and starts only when it is closed again. Both of these operations are performed so gradually that no harm can be done either to the clothes or the machine.

Steel construction is one of the features in this newest type of washer, and the adjustable platform can be put at whatever height it is most convenient. A reversible wringer also driven by the engine, and so contrived as to permit of easy movement from one tub to another is one of its many advantages. Such an arrangement saves many steps.

The power washer is unquestionably a necessity in economical accomplishment of work in the modern home, and the "Eclipse" engine and "Eclipse" washer are both excellent examples of the perfection with which modern manufacturers are meeting the demand of the woman for machinery that will make her work end, like her husband's, with "set of sun."—Advt. (1-t.)

$60 A WEEK and Expenses

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That's what you should get—every month. Needed in every home, badly wanted, eagerly bought Modern bathing facilities for all the people. Take the orders right and left! Quick sales, immense profits. Look at these men. Smith, Ohio, got 18 orders first week; Meyers, Wisc., $250 profit first month; Newton, California, $60 in three days. You should do as well. 2 SALES A DAY MEANS $300 A MONTH. The work is very easy, pleasant, permanent, fascinating. It means a business of your own.

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Little capital needed. I grant credit—Help you out—Back you up—Don't doubt—Don't hesitate—Don't hold back—You cannot lose. My other men are building houses, bank accounts, so can you. Act then, quick. SEND NO MONEY. Just name on a penny post card for free tub offer. Hustle!

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We want every colored school teacher to feel that The Negro Farmer is meant to help him or her in his work and also help the people in the community.

We will pay a liberal commission to teachers who want to act as our agents. Write at once for terms.

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Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

RISE UP Become A Leader.

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ADVERTISERS—JUST A WORD

The Negro Farmer now has a circulation of more than 3,000; and it is growing rapidly. This circulation is distributed over the Southern States, and our paper is read by people who live in the rural districts. It reaches a class of readers that is not reached by the average periodical. Here, then, is a new field for the individual or firms who have products to sell. It will pay you to secure our rates at once.

The Negro Farmer Three-Prize-Essay CONTEST

Here is a chance to earn your Entrance Fee or Tuition for next term : :

For the best and most interesting written story of a colored farmer who has succeeded, together with eight yearly subscriptions (agents retaining a commission of 25 per cent for each subscriber secured), we will give $10.00 cash.

For the second best written essay of a successful colored farmer, together with six yearly subscribers (you retaining agents' commission of 25 per cent), we will give $5.00 cash.

We will give $10.00 cash to the contestant who sends in the greatest number of subscriptions to The Negro Farmer over 25. The contestant keeping in addition 40 per cent commission for his work.

Conditions: The contest is open to any one who, to begin with, sends us six or eight annual subscriptions. You deduct 25 per cent commission for these. This publication reserves the right to inquire into the truthfulness of all statements made in the essays. Give full name and address of all farmers named in the papers. They will be passed upon by us. Send in papers any time.

For the Vacation Only.—This contest will positively close August 31st, 1914. For further information, write at once to

THE NEGRO FARMER
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

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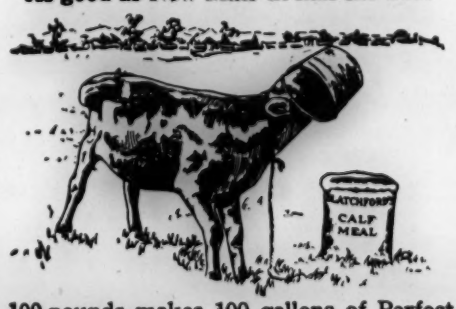
As good as New Milk at half the Cost



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Send for pamphlet, **"How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."**

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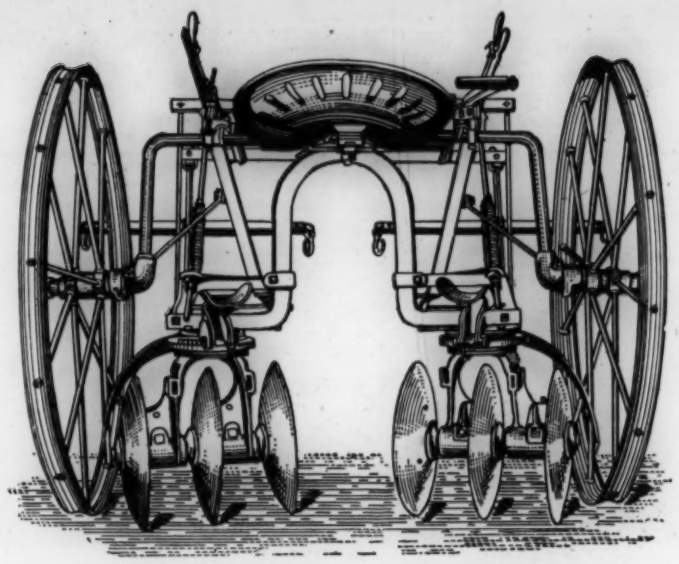

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State Summer School for Colored Teachers
of both sexes at the
Agricultural and Mechanical College, Greensboro, N.C.
Will Begin June 29, 1914 and Continue Five Weeks

In addition to the regular work, an attractive lecture course has been arranged, in which will appear some of the most distinguished white and colored educators in the country.

Board and lodging for the entire session $12.00. Tuition 25 cents per subject unless other arrangements have been made. Limited accommodations. Send $1.00 and have room reserved in advance.

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ASK THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

THE BUSINESS CHAT

Not long since, I saw this sign hung in a man's office: "Don't Take Life So Seriously: You Can't Get Out Of It Alive Anyway."

This sign was supposed to be "funny," but I believe after you have read it a few times and quit laughing it will make you serious. The one thing of which we can all be certain is DEATH.

Because a man's farm is mortgaged doesn't necessarily mean that he's a poor farmer. It often means that he has been "game" enough and had "nerve" enough to mortgage his farm in order to buy improved implements, better live stock, and the things that would add to the comfort of his home.

I never knew what it was to be perfectly content while on a train until after I had taken out life insurance, simply because I knew that if I were to die my mother would not be as well provided for as she should be. If I were to be killed today, however, she would be better off from a financial standpoint than she is at the present time.

Lots of fellows will tell you that they can't afford to take out life insurance, but in my opinion no man can afford not to.

There is something tragic about seeing a farmer die and leave a mortgaged farm around the necks of a young wife and a lot of babies. There is something still more tragic in seeing a farmer die and leave a mortgaged farm on the hands of an old wife and a lot of young daughters just coming into age; yet it happens every day, and you, and every man knows of some instances where farms that have been homes of people for years have passed into other hands and the family forced to move out, simply because the owner had not provided for a "rainy day," and insured his life.

J. A. Martin in Progressive Farmer.

FOR WOMEN ONLY

If you are a sufferer, send for a trial box of Dr. Booher's famous "Whitestop"; many have tried it and all now happy, healthy and strong; one box will convince you of its efficiency; only 50 cents and $1.00 sizes. Address The Booher Co., 19 1-2 Hillsboro St., Oxford, N. C. Money order only.

SCHOOL BOYS—ATTENTION!

Remember, we allow a real liberal commission to agents of The Negro Farmer. You can earn enough money during spare time to help yourself through college. Negro farmers are subscribing for this publication at sight. You can get out among them and hustle for business. Write us today for confidential terms.

NOTICE

Those who wish to learn something of the history of the Negro race, who wish to learn how one slave became free, without cost—an opportunity is offered in the form of a tract containing the story of one man together with the population of the Negro race in each State in 1910; giving in addition the number of farms, etc., they own. Send a one-cent stamp to

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The Oldest Wholesale Grocery in Montgomery
SCHLOSS & KAHN
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Don't You Want To Sell, Mr. Farmer?

Grade Carefully,
Pack Carefully,
Ship Carefully, to a Reliable Firm, which pays good prices for high grade farm products.

WE WANT Vegetables, Fruits, Poultry, Eggs, Sea Food, etc. Give us a trial and be convinced of our honesty.

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B. F. Allen, A. M., President

Second Printing

Fiftieth Anniversary Edition

The Negro Year Book

By MONROE N. WORK

In Charge of Records and Research
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute

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The San Antonio Express says: "It is filled with facts that are new to even those of us who all our lives have read of, studied and known at close range the Negro."

Springfield, Mass., Republican says: "There are year books of many sorts, the Statesman's Year Book and others; but though some of these are invaluable in their special fields, not one of them has the interest of a human document possessed by the Negro Year Book."

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